

500,000 "Lost" War Prisoners

Dr. Nansen Reports Many Have Been Away From Home for Six Years.

TRANSPORTATION IS PROBLEM

Technically Free, Chief Concern of Captives is How to Get Out of Siberia—Bolshevik Aiding in Their Return.

London.—The lost tribe of Israel may have its counterpart in the 250,000 or more Germans, Polish, Czechoslovak, Roumanian and Jugoslav prisoners in Siberia, together with a like number of Russians in Germany. Eighteen months after the signing of peace they are still "lost." Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer and one-time minister to the court of St. James, is in London, after having undertaken an investigation of the condition of lost prisoners at the request of the League of Nations. Some of the prisoners, Doctor Nansen found, have been away from their homes for six years.

Krassin, the representative of the Soviet government, now in London, will be asked to obtain assurance from that government relative to the repatriation of the exiles.

"How many prisoners there are still to be returned," said Doctor Nansen, "no one can tell, for they undoubtedly include many who have been written off as missing or dead. Probably there are 100,000 to 150,000 in Russia and Siberia—including Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Poles, Czechoslovaks, Roumanians and Jugoslavs—and, roughly, the same number of Russians in Germany. Of the former there are some thousands in Turkey, and to extricate them is the hardest problem of all.

Transportation Chief Difficulty. "Many of the prisoners in Siberia are trying to get home on their own account—for they are technically free; the transport difficulty is the only impediment—walking, working now and then to earn a little money, getting on a few miles by train where they can.

"The trouble with the men in Siberia was that they did not know which direction to take. They saw the Czechoslovaks going toward Vladivostok, and heard that some of them had got home that way, so others tried to follow their example. Some of those furthest east are concentrating around Vladivostok—the Germans have got a number of their own men out that way in Japanese ships—but conditions there are much disturbed and instructions have been sent by the Soviet government to all prisoners already west of Irkutsk to make their way westward to Moscow as best they can."

The Vladivostok prisoners, Doctor Nansen explained, it is hoped to repatriate in French and American ships, but it is imperative that this should be done at once, so as to get them through the Red sea before the hot season.

"What is the attitude of the Soviet government in the matter?" Doctor Nansen was asked.

Bolshevik Aiding Return. "They are really behaving extremely well," he answered. "They are extremely anxious to send home the prisoners they still hold, and despite their difficulties of transport they are sending trains of prisoners regularly from Moscow, through Petrograd to Narva, on the Estonian frontier where an exchange of prisoners from Germany and Germany and others from Russia takes place.

"There is an old fortress there, used as a depot and disinfecting station,

but it is found that at present a trainload a day means more than the shipping available can clear, so one train every two days is the rule at present. The Bolsheviks are prepared to double this service when required."

"And how have the men been treated?" he was asked. "Very much better than I expected," was the reply. "They have, of course, had a hard time, but most of them say they have no reason to complain, as they get as much food as the ordinary population of the district they were in. I met several batches who came through to Berlin, and was favorably struck with their appearance.

"The essential need now is shipping and money."

Doctor Nansen's report has been submitted to the League of Nations. It follows the line of the interview.

MACHINE TO DETECT LYING

Scientists Find Breathing and Blood Pressure More Rapid During Prevarication.

Columbus, O.—Science is working on a machine which will tell whether you are lying or not. Prof. H. E. Burr, instructor in psychology department of the Ohio State university, is perfecting the apparatus and registering his data to establish this possibility.

The subject under observation has

Motorist Fined \$25 for Racing Against Bird

New York.—Automobile racing with a bird cost George Sloan of Glen Ridge, N. J., \$25. He was fined that amount by Magistrate Grook in Stapleton, Staten Island, for speeding at 37 miles an hour while "trying to test out the machine against a bird flying above me."

400 ARE NEEDED AT ANNAPOLIS

Examination to Be Held in August to Fill Classes Normally Full in June.

SOME CAUSES OF VACANCIES

Reaction Against Militarism and Higher Salaries of Civil Life Among Those Cited—Some Congressmen Are Lax.

Washington.—Have the seven seas lost their lure? Do the ghosts of John Paul Jones, Farragut and Perry, and others of like fame, no longer beckon adventuresome and ambitious American youths to clear the decks of the nation's ships for action?

There are approximately 400 vacancies on the rolls of the United States Naval academy at Annapolis. Another examination must be held in August to fill up the classes that should have been filled by June. Apparently young men no longer scramble for the privilege of becoming the admirals of tomorrow.

Yet navy officials believe this is only a temporary condition. The sea and Uncle Sam's "navy" they are confident, have not lost permanently

Last Town Crier in U. S. Quits His Job

Provincetown, Mass.—Provincetown's town crier, said to be the last of the profession in America, has hung up his bell and announced that he has cried his last message. For twenty-two years Walter Smith has plodded the two miles of the town's only street, announcing the time and place of events of interest, from sales of fish to the election of a president. Now, in his seventeenth year, he says he is through, and there is no one in sight to succeed him. The old crier's last cry was for the reopening of the Church of the Pilgrims, founded in 1714, and which had been closed for a year.

his blood pressure and his inhaling and exhaling registered. Burr is trying to determine the exact ratio between inhaling and exhaling when the subject is lying.

The breathing and blood pressure of the person is more rapid when he is prevaricating, Professor Burr says.

GOT LIQUOR FOR SICK BABY

Theatrical Couple in Ohio Town Receive Donations From Churchgoers.

Lancaster, O.—The following advertisement appeared in a local newspaper:

"Wanted—A little whisky for medicinal use for five-year-old child who is desperately ill."

The ad was inserted by Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Birney, theatrical people who were forced to leave their show here on account of the child's illness. He had a prescription for the whisky but Lancaster druggists had failed to take out licenses to sell intoxicants.

A number of people on their way to church stopped at the hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Birney and child were staying and left whisky.

Dry detectives are now in the field threatening arrests, while public sentiment in many quarters has lined up behind the couple.

their appeal to the spirit of the young men of America. The opportunities in the service are greater than ever.

Many Attractions.

Submarines that prowl near the bottom of the sea; hydroplanes and "blimps" that soar above; destroyers that churn the surface of the ocean; battle cruisers of wondrous speed and majestic bulk; electrically driven super-dreadnaughts and quickly reached ports of call where the daring deeds of history have been written—all these are offered today to the young man who would enter Annapolis and become a part of the sea forces of this republic.

Therefore, though there may be 400 vacancies at the naval academy, the navy department at Washington is only temporarily concerned and has faith in the maximum enrollment. Perhaps the American youth needs only a reminder of what he may become.

Three principal reasons are ascribed here for the vacancies at the naval academy. They are:

A natural reaction following the ending of the war, and a national subconsciousness which draws every one away from things military.

The high salaries and wages received by young men in industry, making years of study and the comparatively modest emoluments of a naval career for the time unattractive.

Tardiness of members of congress in making appointments which are credited under the law to every member of the senate and the house.

There are doubtless other reasons which may be later discussed, but the three headings enumerated probably furnish almost full explanation of the necessity for additional entrance examinations. In all likelihood the high cost of living has had its effect on academy entrances just as it has on every other line of endeavor.

Interior States Short.

An analysis of the vacancy list shows that the interior states have the greatest number of appointments yet to be made. Evidently the youth far removed from shores against which the wild waves beat is contented with his job on the farm, in the office or in the workshop. Either that or the member of congress who is privileged to make appointments for entrance examinations has not diligently surveyed his district for eligibles or presented to his constituents the advantages of a naval career.

The "list of vacancies for midshipmen for 1920" which is available at the navy department reveals that there are 382 vacancies which senators and representatives are entitled to fill by appointment. In addition the navy department itself has approximately 20 vacancies to fill from the enlisted ranks. Previous examinations have made eligible for admission to the academy some 80 of the 100 candidates allotted to the department proper. The department expects to complete its roster at the forthcoming examination.

CAUSE OF MUCH WASTE OF FOOD

Large Losses of Farm Products Due to Improper Handling After Maturity.

PHOTOGRAPHS GIVE REASONS

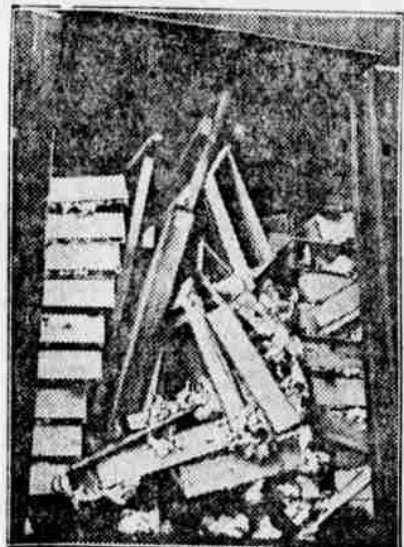
Problem of Proper Care of Perishable Fruits and Vegetables Appears Complex and Confusing Because of Details.

In the photographic files of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, are many sets of pictures which tell a story of blasted hopes—a story of unnumbered growers of fruits and vegetables who have toiled early and late through the rains of the spring and the heat of the summer, only to meet with disappointment at the end of their labors, because, after doing all else well, they failed in one great essential—the method of handling their product after it matured. The photographs in those files, taken at numerous railway terminals, show quantities of celery, onions, potatoes, lettuce, apples, peaches, egg plant, and many other perishable products, mutilated or decayed because somebody failed to do his job of picking, packing, loading, or refrigerating properly.

The lesson is all very plain when one looks at these photographs and it is not difficult to picture the disappointment and loss of the growers and shippers represented. But it is by no means a simple lesson. Until one becomes familiar with his own special line the problem of proper handling of perishable fruits and vegetables appears very complex and confusing, so many are the details to be learned. Nowadays much of the grower's produce is shipped long distances, and if a full reward for the season's work is to be reaped he must learn the special requirements for his particular product on the particular journey that it is to take. Each item in the whole list of products has its peculiarities which must be reckoned with when it comes to marketing. The manner of picking, the size and shape of the crate or other container to be used, the fullness of the pack, the amount of pre-cooling, if any, the kind of freight car to be used, how many tiers can be loaded in the car—these and numerous other items have to be determined.

Useless Sacrifices of Food.

The bureau of market's photographs and the reports from the bureau food inspectors at various important terminals indicate that a large number of shippers who have been "in the game" for years persist in practices that are costing them dearly. A few seasons ago careless loading of western apples caused an average breakage of 50 boxes



Profits of Summer's Work Lost Because of Careless Loading.

es per car in shipments to New York city, and experienced commission men in northern cities estimated that 10 per cent of the oranges shipped from Florida decayed before reaching the consumer. In 1918 the annual production of cantaloupes in the southwestern states was estimated at 4,000,000 standard crates of 45 melons each, and investigations showed that more than one-tenth of these melons reached the consumers so green as to be practically valueless for food.

The mistakes which western cantaloupe growers and shippers made illustrate the problems with which the producers have to deal. Many did not realize that to insure desirable eating and keeping quality, the cantaloupes destined for long-distance shipment should be picked just about the time at which they will slip cleanly from the stem, or slightly before this stage is reached. It was found, also, that the common practices in handling the fruit were unnecessarily rough and that instead of allowing considerable time to elapse between picking and loading into ice refrigerator cars, they should have been loaded as soon as possible. It was demonstrated that the wrapping of cantaloupes was undesirable because the wrappers retarded the cooling and often caused the cantaloupes to become moldy after they were removed from the refrigerator cars.

Why Strawberries Decay.

Strawberries may be cited as another example. The most successful shippers, including some in the Ozarks who send their product several hundred miles, have learned from experience and through investigations car-

ried on by the federal bureau of markets experts and others, that quick cooling after harvesting is an essential in the proper shipment of this fruit. The chief strawberry decay is one that develops very rapidly under favorable temperatures, and the fungus which causes it gains a foothold in bruised fruit. Therefore poorly handled berries, even if shipped in properly refrigerated cars, will soon decay after being removed from the ice car. This is a point of much importance to the shipper, for a large number of small dealers have no facilities for keeping their stocks of fruit cool.

Problems for Celery Shippers.

There are problems also for shippers of lettuce and celery. It has been found, for example, that head lettuce cut so as to eliminate the lower two or three leaves and deprived of all diseased leaves, develops far less decay in transit than that handled in the manner followed by many shippers. Celery is often injured because it is loaded too high in the car to permit proper circulation of air.

The United States department of agriculture has given much time to the study of right and wrong methods of picking, packing and loading fruits and vegetables, and if a shipper is in



Manner of Picking Has Much to Do With Fruit Reaching Its Destination in Good Condition.

doubt, or finds that his produce is not reaching its destination in good condition, he should write for information, stating his case clearly. Inquiries should be addressed to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BIG VALUE OF SUDAN GRASS FOR PASTURES

Results of Experiments Conducted at Kansas Station.

Six Holstein Cows Pastured on a 5.4 Acre Upland Field Were Unable to Keep Crop Eaten Down—Profit \$47 Per Acre.

Additional evidence of the high summer pasture value of Sudan grass, as claimed by the United States department of agriculture, is seen in the results of experiments recently completed by the Kansas agricultural experiment station. It is declared that the grass will prove very important as a summer pasture grass, especially in the central West.

In a test carried out on the experimental farm at Manhattan, Kan., six Holstein cows were pastured on a 5.4 acre upland field of Sudan grass from July 10 to October 11. The grass was seeded June 6, and during the early part of the season cows were unable to keep the grass eaten down. This made it necessary to mow the grass in the latter part of July; and 7.33 tons of field-cut hay were obtained in addition to the pastureage.

Estimating the value of butter fat at 60 cents a pound and the skim milk at 50 cents per hundred, the six cows produced \$183.00 worth of butter fat and skim milk above the cost of the grain fed in supplementing the pastureage. Crediting the field in addition with the 7.33 tons of hay at \$10 a ton, gives it a total credit of \$256.30, or \$47.47 an acre. If the milk had been sold at 30 cents a gallon the credit for the pasture would have amounted to \$73.55 above the cost of the grain.

The results of this definite experiment added to a large number of unsolicited testimonials of farmers, it is said, make the value of Sudan grass as a summer-pasture grass in favorable seasons seem beyond dispute.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

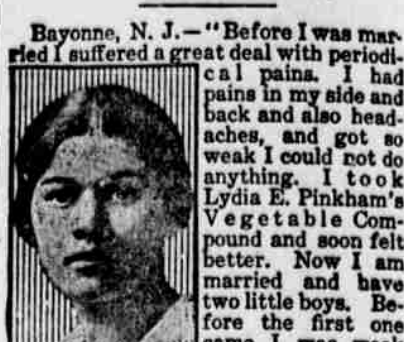
The main objects of cream ripening are to increase the churnability of cream and to develop desirable flavors.

It is impossible to produce clean milk and cream unless the cows, stable, milk utensils and separator are clean.

Remember that plants root shallow and that the roots run deep. Deep plowing and shallow cultivating suit the plant.

NOW FREE FROM PAIN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Frees Another Woman From Suffering.



Bayonne, N. J.—"Before I was married I suffered a great deal with periodical pains. I had pains in my side and back and also headaches, and got so weak I could not do anything. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt better. Now I am married and have two little boys. Before the first one came I was weak and nervous, could not eat and was dizzy. After I took the Vegetable Compound I could work and eat. Now I am strong and recommend your medicine to my friends."—Mrs. ANNA SLEVA, 25 East 17th Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Women who recover their health, naturally tell others what helped them. Some write and allow their names and photographs to be published with testimonials. Many more tell their friends.

If you need a medicine for women's ailments, try that well known and successful remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) for anything you need to know about these troubles.



Try One Can of Just Right CORN SYRUP

and you'll never use anything else. The delicious flavor of this high-quality syrup will have won you forever. It's ideal for every household use—just the thing to feed plentifully to the children. Try a can—your grocer has it.

THE AMOS-JAMES GROCER CO. ST. LOUIS

"Just Right for Dinner Makes Dinner a Winner"

Just Right FOOD PRODUCTS



Better than Pills For Liver Ills. NR Tonight—Tomorrow Alright

Honor to Whom It is Due. The army mule has been cited officially for helping to win the war. By the time wheelbarrows, picks and shovels, barbed wire and a few other invaluable odds and ends have been duly praised, the ecomulans will all have been passed around. About everything animate which took part in the conflict except the lowly "coodle" has been recognized.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scalp. On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Make them your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear skin and soft, white hands.—Adv.

Girl Seeks Forestry Post. Miss Mildred Johnson a student, at Oregon Agricultural college, is so far as the records show the first woman to make application for civil service examination for the position of grazing assistant in the United States forest service. The position is one requiring practical experience in handling stock on the range.

There are no permanent wise men.—Emerson.

MURINE Night Morning Keep Your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy

W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, MO. 30-1920.

Sorting Seized Narcotic Drugs



Committee appointed by the commissioner of internal revenue segregating narcotic drugs sent in from the various offices throughout the country. The unopened and original packages are turned over to the United States public health service for use in government hospitals. The broken packages and the adulterated drugs are destroyed.